

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 28 of 1914.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 11th July 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st January 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode, Brahmin; age 55 years.	700
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	A. Chaudhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	200
6	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	800
7	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	700
8	"Aryya Gourab" (P) ...	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	1,000
9	"Aryya Kayastha Pratiba" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 73 years.	500
10	"Aryya Pratibha" (P)	...	...	...	...
11	"Aryyabartta" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	800
12	"Avasar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 24 years.	1,600
13	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age about 40 years.	600
14	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin; age 50 years.	700
15	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	5,000
16	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
17	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	500
18	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
19	"Balyasram" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
20	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)...	Do. ...	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo; age 42 years	700
21	"Bandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati	Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya; age 27 years.	700
22	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 56 years.	150
23	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
24	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 29 years.	1,500
25	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000
26	"Bankura Durpan" (N) ...	Bankura ..	Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 53 years	453

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
27	"Bani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years	800	54
28	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	600	55
29	"Basumati" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000	56
30	"Bhakti" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	600	57
31	"Bharati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	9,000	58
32	"Bharat Chitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800	59
33	"Bharat Mahila" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	450	60
34	"Bhisak Darpan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250	61
35	"Bharatbarsha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh, Vidyabhushan Kayastha ; age 38 years and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	1,000	62
36	"Bidushak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	600	63
37	"Bijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300	64
38	"Bikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	100	65
39	"Birbhum Varta" (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	900	66
40	"Birbhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mullick, Hindu ; age 33 years.	1,500	67
41	"Birbhum Vasi" (N) ...	Rampur Hât	Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	700	68
42	"Brahman Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi ...	1,000	69
43	"Brahma Vadi" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660	70
44	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800	71
45	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N) ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	1,000	72
46	"Byabasa O Banijya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900	73
47	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N) ...	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700	74
48	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800	75
49	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly	.....	500	76
50	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	450	77
51	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do.	Dr. Dharendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 32 years.	1,000	78
52	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500	79
53	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	250	80

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
54	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
55	"Dainik Chandrika" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	1,600
56	"Dacca Prakas" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	800
57	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 39 years.	300
58	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
59	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
60	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	2,000
61	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 52 years.	2,500
62	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	800
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 56 years.	1,000
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 77 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	600
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	.....	.....
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 56 years.	500
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 31 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	600
71	"Hindusthana" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	900
72	"Hindu Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
73	"Hindu Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 8 others.	28,000
75	"Hitvarta" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
76	"Homeopathi-Prachar" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,000
77	"Islam-Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
79	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 56 years.	700
80	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
81	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishna Bagehi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 29 years.	1,400
82	"Jangipur Sangbad" (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	.....	.....
83	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
84	"Jasohar" (N)...	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
85	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 39 years.	500
86	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
87	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000
88	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	350
89	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
90	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	150
91	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 43 years.	500
92	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
93	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	750
94	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 63 years.	250
95	"Krishak" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikunja Behari Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 years.	1,000
96	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mathura Nath Nath	.....
97	"Kushadaha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500
98	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 44 years.	400
99	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 59 years.	200
100	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
101	"Mahisya-Surbid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
102	"Malda Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Malancha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
104	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
105	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 56 years.	400
106	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 46 years.	600
107	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	200

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
108	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum- mal Haque.	5,500
109	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Mussalman; age 39 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
110	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo; age 39 years.	1,000
111	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	500
112	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	500
114	"Nitya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
115	"Navya Banga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	500
116	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin; age 47 years	2,800
117	"Navya Bharat" (P) ..	Do. ...	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Brahmo; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
118	"Nihar" (N) ...	Coutai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 45 years.	500
119	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Do.	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ...	500
120	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidysbinode Bhatta- charyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	550
121	"Pallichitra" (P) ...	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	About 500
122	"Palli Prasun" (P) ...	Joynagore, 24-Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
123	"Pallivashi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 49 years.	300
124	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	500
125	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
126	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
127	Prabahini (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	.....
128	"Paricharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarkar; age 39 years	900
129	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 47 years.	1,400
130	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta; Brahmin; age 31 years.	200
131	"Prasapati" (P) ...	Do	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
132	"Prabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
133	"Prakriti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
134	"Prantavasi" (N) ...	Netrokona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin.	800
135	"Prasun" (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals; age 43 years.	645

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
136	"Pratihar" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	506	168
137	"Prativasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500	169
138	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo...	5,000	170
139	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya; age 30 years.	300	171
140	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200	172
141	"Rahasya Prakas" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 33 years.	300	173
142	"Rajduti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Rev. Rasha Maya Biswas, Christian; age 31 years.	500	174
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	400	175
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansl.	500	176
145	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan; age 47 years.	300	177
146	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kai-varta; age 32 years.	200	178
147	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati, age about 46 years.	3,000	179
148	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste; age 49 years.	1,800	180
149	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500	181
150	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	2,000	182
151	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....	183
152	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Radha Govindi Nath ...	700	184
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450	185
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Satis Chandra Roy ...	300	186
155	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 60 years.	700	187
156	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste.	200	188
157	"sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 41 years.	300	189
158	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., LL.B., Christian; age 46 years.	450	190
159	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300	191
160	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000	192
161	"Samsodh ai" (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400	193
162	"Santan" (P) ...	.....	Monthly	.....	.....	194
163	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	200	195
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 49 years.	500	196
165	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha; age 49 years.	400	197
166	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo; age 44 years.	300	198
167	"Senapati" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Do.	Revd. W. Carey; age 57 years ...	200	199

Circulation.	No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
		<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
500	168	Serampore (N) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Ganendra Nath Kayar, a Satgope by caste; age 33 years.	.....
500	169	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	400
5,000	170	"Saurabha" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000
300	171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya; age 39 years.	200
200	172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 57 years	135
300	173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 36 years.	1,000
500	174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
400	175	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
500	176	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
300	177	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 37 years.	250
200	178	Sri Nityananda Sevak (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin; age 46 years.	400
200	179	Sri Boishnav Dharma Prachar (P).	Burdawn ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami.	.....
3,000	180	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnava; age 31 years.	400
1,800	181	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	17,000
500	182	"Subarna-hanik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 30 years.	1,000
2,000	183	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....
.....	184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
700	185	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 37 years.	300
450	186	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo; age 30 years.	900
300	187	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
200	188	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
300	189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
450	190	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 41 years.	500
300	191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,500
6,000	192	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	300
400	193	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo, age 40 years.	500
.....	194	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 41 years	500
200	195	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo, age 52 years.	300
500	196	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahir Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 39 years.	2,500
400	197	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 42 years.	1,350

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>						
198	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 2,000	226
199	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	100	227
200	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo ; age 26 years.	450	228
201	"Uchchhata" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	160	229
202	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500	230
203	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin, age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000	231
204	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300	232
205	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100	233
206	"Vasudha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500	234
207	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900	235
208	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750	236
209	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500	237
210	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600	238
211	"Vijaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bipin Chandra Pal and others	700	239
212	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000	240
213	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	6,000	241
<i>English-Bengali.</i>						
214	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300	242
215	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. O. Basu	600	243
216	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510	244
217	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500	245
218	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhu- bhushan Goswami.	1,200	246
219	"Fratern"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200	247
220	"Jagannath College Maga- zine." (P)	Do.	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo	700	248
221	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	300	249
222	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300	250
223	"Sanjaya" (N)	Fardipur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500	251
224	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P)	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A.	1,200	252
225	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500	253

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Garo.</i>					
226	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
227	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
228	"Agraval" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Chuni Lal, Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
229	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	3,000
230	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	1,500
231	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P)	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
232	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
233	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 28 years.	800
234	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	5,500
235	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	560
236	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prosad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	500
237	"Sevak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
238	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Rev. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
239	"Hablul-Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
240	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
241	"Sadhu Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
242	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
243	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
244	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
245	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
246	"Al-Hilal" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
247	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	.....	.....
248	"Negare Basam" (P)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A., age 26 years and another.	.....
<i>Uruga.</i>					
249	"Utkal Varta"	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st January 1914.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Jangipur Samvad"	... Murshidabad, Raghunathganje.	Weekly	...	...
2	"Hablul Matin"	... Calcutta	Dg.	...	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 30th June writes:—His Excellency

CHARU MIHIR,
June 30th, 1914.

Indians in the Colonies.

Lord Hardinge has earned the gratitude of the Indian public by advocating the cause of the Indian settlers of the Transvaal and thus getting many of their grievances removed. The *Times* of London is of opinion that "free peoples have a right to say whom they will admit into their country, just as free men have a right to say whom they will admit into their house." If the colonists of South Africa and Canada shut their doors against Indians the Government of India should prohibit the entrance of those Colonists into India. And we hope Lord Hardinge will approve of this suggestion.

2. The following is taken from the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July:—

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

Ibid.

Our readers are well aware of the miserable condition of Indian settlers in the British Colonies.

The fault of the Indians lies in their dark complexion and the white colonists are determined not to allow black people to live in their countries lest they should deprive them of their means of livelihood. The treatment which these white colonists accord to Indians is by no means worthy of a civilised people. What strikes us as funny is the fact that while Indians are shut out of the Colonies the white people of those Colonies are free to come and live and do whatever they like in India. Some time ago, when China refused admission to foreign traders, white men made her desist from the purpose by force. We all know the trouble that Tibet had to face because of her shutting her doors against white traders a few years ago. There is now an English officer at Gyantse in Tibet who looks after English trade interests in that country. And it is the same English people who do not care to raise a single finger in defence of the Indians who are being persecuted in the Colonies. We want to have free access for our people to countries whose people have free access to ours. It affords us great pleasure to find that the Government of India is now prepared to help us to some extent. It has recently been decided not to allow Indian labourers to go to South Africa in large numbers. But this is not enough. Indians will not be satisfied until white colonists are forbidden entry into India. We know that the Government will not do any such thing very readily, but all the same we will not cease to agitate in the matter. The decision of the Commission appointed in South Africa is by no means satisfactory to the Indian public. We fail to see why we should allow into our country people who shut their door against our countrymen and ill-treat them. It is impossible in the present age for one to live unless one can meet deceit with deceit and give tit for tat. We are not prepared to admit that white men are in any way superior to us. The Government of India as well as many noble-minded Englishmen sympathize with the Indian settlers of the Transvaal, and an agitation over the question is bound to have the unanimous support of all classes of the Indian population. We must, therefore, without delay start a vigorous agitation and never know rest until we can put a stop to the entrance of white colonists into India. It is then only that the gradually increasing arrogance of those white men will be humbled and the persecution of Indians in the Colonies will cease. Six hundred Indian emigrants who have proceeded to Canada by the "Komagata Maru" are not being allowed to land there and are now suffering indescribable hardships. New Zealand is soon going to pass a law prohibiting the entrance of Indians into that country. We must not, therefore, waste any more time but begin our agitation at once. Such an agitation will not be found fault with by anybody and may do our suffering countrymen in the Colonies much good. The Government cannot for long refuse to grant what the people of this country ask for unanimously. Let there be meetings in every hamlet, village and town and let Hindus and Musalmans unite in the agitation.

3. The *Namai Muquddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th June refers to the writings in the *Times* and the *Novos Vremey* criticising the participation of the British Government in the management of the Anglo-Persian

British Government and the
Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

NAMAI MUQUDDUS
HABLUL MATIN.
June 29th, 1914.

Oil Company, which in its opinion is likely to create various political complications. It concedes that Britain is anxious to safeguard her interests in the Gulf, especially at the point where the terminus of the Baghdad Railway is going to be fixed. It also points out that there is only one instance in which the Government has associated itself with a commercial undertaking, namely the Suez Canal Company, which has now almost completely gone under the control of England. The present case is another instance of the same nature. It doubts very much whether the difficulties of England will be any the more or less than those in connection with the Suez Canal.

It then expresses its eagerness to know as to the steps the Persian Government propose to take in this direction.

It also refers to the statesmanlike influence of Lord Kitchener which kept the Russian and British spheres of influence in Persia at a vast distance from each other at the time when the Anglo-Russian Convention was signed.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

NAYAK,
June 4th, 1914.

4. Referring to the acquittal of the accused in the Beadon Street Murder Case, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes:—

In this case the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty before hearing the defence. We must say that in such cases counsel for the prosecution ought to sift the evidence carefully before bringing it to court. It is not binding on the accused in a criminal case to prove his innocence, and if there is not sufficient evidence against a man he should never be hauled up before a Magistrate. We should think that counsel and pleaders for the Crown ought in such a case to put the prosecution witnesses to a searching cross-examination and allow the matter to be taken to a law court only if they are convinced of the truth of the story told by the witnesses. The duty of Crown lawyers is to see justice done and not simply to place before the court the evidence collected or got up by the police. For the Government to lose a case means a real shame from a political point of view, and the shame is all the greater if a petty case is lost. The Government have greater facilities for collecting evidence, securing good lawyers and conducting their cases than an ordinary man; the Judge and the Jury are theirs and they have enormous money at their command. So when they lose a case they lose their prestige also. When the Government happen to lose a political case, thoughtless papers like the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* howl for a change of the law, abolition of trial by Jury, and the vesting of the police with arbitrary powers. These silly journals do not care to think the mischief that such things will do. Two murder cases have within a short time been decided in favour of the accused. In the first, the case against Nirmal Kanta Ray, the accused was acquitted in spite of all *sid* shown by the Government, the Crown counsel and the Judge. In the second, the Beadon Street Murder case, the accused were declared innocent almost as soon as the hearing of the case began. The Postal Department seems to be the only department of the Government which is properly worked, for it is kept under strict supervision; and we are confident that the Police Department can also be reformed if it is managed in a similar manner. Whenever a case fails the Government ought to find out the reasons for its failure by confidential enquiries from counsel, Judge and Jury concerned, and take the necessary action.

NAYAK,
July 1st, 1914.

5. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:—

Bengalis and the police. It seems that the police in every province excepting Bengal are trying to keep Bengalis confined like birds in a cage. All over Northern India, the police are moving heaven and earth to find out Rashbihari Bose, an accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. Every Bengali, who happens to go to any town in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces or Rajputana, has to furnish the police with all particulars regarding his name, address, antecedents,

etc. Nobody dares to take in a Bengali guest. But so far Rashbihari has not been caught, nor has a single murderer who has absconded been detected, in spite of the enormous sums of money that have been spent by the police. The police are now all-powerful and the pet child of the Government and no expenditure is considered too lavish for them. It is no doubt an amusing sight for us!

6. The repeated cases of suicide in the police lock-up, writes the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, make us think that the police do not take proper precautions for the prevention of such incidents. Recently a man, Dhirendranath Datta, committed suicide by hanging himself in the *hajut* room at the Jorabagan thana. The man had been arrested on suspicion of having stolen some utensils whose owner, however, could not be traced. We wonder why in such circumstances he was detained in *hajut* at all.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

7. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July is very glad to learn that the British Indian Association and other public bodies in Bengal and Assam have memorialised the Government against the killing of animals within the Brajamandal.

ANANDA BASAR,
PATRIKA,
July 2nd, 1914.

8. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that the question of shikar in Brindavan is greatly agitating the Hindu mind throughout India. Petitions are going to the Government from even humble villages praying for redress in the matter. A mass meeting was recently held at Baghbazar, Calcutta, to protest against shikar in Brindavan. A similar protest has also been lodged by Raja Hrishikesh Law, Secretary to the British Indian Association. Government ought to pass stringent orders prohibiting shikar in Brindavan, without allowing the public mind to be still more agitated over the matter.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

9. Referring to the prayer made to the Government of the United Provinces by Raja Hrishikesh Law on behalf of the British Indian Association to prohibit shikar in Brindavan, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July hopes that the Government will grant the prayer of crores of Hindus in this matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

10. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that after the cow-killing riot at Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, the District Magistrate issued an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting *korbani* at the place till the Muhammadan right to the ceremony had been established in a civil court. A Musalman thereupon moved the local Munsif for a declaration of such a right, and lost his case. He then appealed to the District Judge against the decision of the lower court and got a judgment in his favour. Thereupon the Hindus appealed to the High Court against the District Judge's decision. The High Court, however, has upheld this decision and the Musalmans have got back their right to perform *korbani* at Sitamarhi. The decision of the High Court will be a very valuable precedent in favour of Musalmans in the matter of *korbani*. But can it be possible for poor Musalmans to fight all cases in this manner? District Magistrates are in the habit of issuing, every now and then, orders under section 144 prohibiting killing of cows. Lower civil courts are dominated by Hindus. Hindu pleaders and Mukhtears dominate the bar. These circumstances put Musalmans to a position of great disadvantage in cow-killing cases. It behoves the Government to consider why Musalmans should not be permitted to kill cows on their own lands according to the behest of their religion. If Hindus are permitted to object to it, they may some day object to the performance of other religious rites also by Musalmans. The Musalmans also may, on their side, object to the idol worship and ringing of gongs and so forth on occasions of religious festivity by Hindus. These points should be carefully considered by the Hindus, and steps should be taken to prevent the creation of an unnecessary ill-feeling between the two communities on the cow-killing question.

MOHAMMADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
July 3rd, 1914.

11. We, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July, have received a letter from our Moslem brethren of villages Sikri, Goga and Baganchra under the Sarsa thana within the Bengong subdivision of the Jessore district, in which they say that last year they could not perform *korbaai* because they did not get a satisfactory reply to the petition they had made asking for the necessary permission. They consequently pray that this year the necessary permission may be given them early. The editor requests the District Magistrate to enquire into the matter and pass necessary orders.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, after giving a short history of the creation of law courts and lawyers in Bengal, says that there no longer exists any necessity for keeping up the distinction between barristers and vakils as regards practice in the Original Side of the High Court. The abolition of the distinction will do no harm to the attorneys; for an attorney can, after three years of practice, be examined by two Judges of the High Court and enrolled as a vakil. Under the circumstances it should be ruled that after a few years of practice as a vakil one will be entitled to practise in the Original Side of the High Court. Some time ago, when Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India, a large number of the inhabitants of Calcutta petitioned the Government for establishing a city court in the city. But at that time the Government did not entertain the prayer. The present proposal to allow vakils to practise in the Original Side of the High Court, however, supports the old prayer. It is hoped Sir Lawrence Jenkins will earn the gratitude of the people of Calcutta by doing something in the matter.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

13. Referring to the decision of the Punjab Chief Court in the *Zamindar* case the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says:—It has now been held by both the Calcutta High Court and the Punjab Chief Court that these courts have no right to interfere with the action of the Executive Government in confiscating deposits, etc., under the Press Act. This is very serious for owners of printing presses. It is hoped that Lord Hardinge will do something in the matter before retiring from India.

(d)—Education.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

14. Referring to the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Annual Report on Education in the province for 1912-13, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July says:—

There is nothing new in the Resolution, but only the customary praise of the Director of Public Instruction and a dry account of expenditure. There is, however, one thing worth noticing. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 22 lakhs of rupees, but the expenditure on grants was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 2,084. Of the 22 lakhs 20½ lakhs were spent on secondary schools, but not a single rupee was spent out of this sum to increase the salary of teachers. The recommendation of the Government of India had, however, been to increase the salary of teachers. It was first decided that one and a half lakhs would be devoted to this purpose. The educational authorities of Bengal are now desiring to change this plan, and how this change will be made is under consideration. They say, "The improvement of secondary schools is not, however, merely a matter of funds and grants." The Report, however, contains no suggestion as to how the improvement should be made. We are at a loss to make out on what reasoning the above remark is based. We think that better pay will draw a better class of teachers to these schools and thus they will be really improved.

15. In supporting the candidature of Pandit Sashibhushan Smritirtha for the post of Professor of Smriti at Navadwip, which is now vacant, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 5rd July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 5rd, 1914.

A responsible office like this should be given to a pandit who will not, as many Navadwip pandits now-a-days do, demean himself by deciding social and religious questions at the dictation of persons who can pay them any money. Pandit Sashibhushan comes of an ancient and respectable family and his attainments make him admirably fit for the post. He has made a name for himself as a professor of Smriti and grammar at Navadwip, Bhagalpur and Panchthupi, and we shall be very happy to see him appointed to the Smriti Professorship at Navadwip. We hope, however, that if he gets the post he will not follow the example of the mercenary pandits referred to above.

16. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July has the following:—

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

The Calcutta Medical College. We are receiving quite a large number of complaints against the disgraceful way in which students are admitted into the Medical College. More students apply for admission into the institution than it has room for, and so the best of them ought to be selected and taken in. But this is not generally done. The task of selection is in the hands of a mere clerk, and what we hear about the manner in which he does this work inclines us to think that it is objectionable. A well-known medical practitioner of Calcutta brought the matter to the notice of the Principal of the College, who, without even making any enquiry regarding the allegations, told him that the rumour was without any foundation. We are, however, quite confident that the Principal may with but a little effort get at the truth, for the practices that now prevail in the college are of a greatly objectionable nature. A student of the College, who was laid up with enteric fever in November last and could not appear at the examination, applied for permission to study in the College again. But he received no reply to his application, although he sent reminders even by registered post. He at last waited on the Principal, who did not seem to have received his application at all. The Principal sent for the clerk above referred to, who is as it were his right hand, and as the clerk expressed himself against the student's case his prayer was not granted. This sort of thing has been prevalent in the college after the departure of Surgeon-General Bomford. If the Principal be too busy he ought to have a responsible assistant, instead of letting a petty clerk wield such power and thereby have a stigma cast on the name of the College.

17. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that every year the Presidency College refuses to admit Musalman students on the ground of want of room. This causes great hardship to them. It is the only college in Calcutta where Arabic is taught, so that such students as had Arabic for their second language in the Matriculation must secure admission in this college. When, therefore, they are refused admission in it, they are put to the greatest difficulty.

MOHAMMADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

18. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says:—

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

The Bethune College. We do not know exactly what proposals Mr. Hornell has made to the Government regarding the Bethune College. We have, however, heard that he has proposed the appointment of a European Lady Principal as the best means of giving a sound education to Bengali girls. Our opinion is that by removing Mrs. Kumudini Das, who was leading the students of the College steadily on in the path of progress, the Director of Public Instruction has done a great wrong to the institution. It is ten months since she left the college, and yet no permanent arrangement has been made for its management. This does not speak well for Mr. Hornell's administrative capacity. In his Annual Report he has praised the Diocesan College. But he has omitted to mention in it that the Bethune College is suffering from mismanagement through the fault of the Education Department. There are arrangements in the Diocesan College for teaching mathematics, but none in the Bethune College. Some time ago a number of students of the Bethune College saw the Director of

Public Instruction and requested him to give them a Professor of Mathematics, but to no effect. We hear that from the ensuing session the College will have a Professor of Mathematics. We are of opinion that the students of the College will be most benefited by arrangements for teaching Science and Honours courses in it, and above all, the reappointment of Mrs. Kumudini Das as its Principal.

CHARU MIHIR,
June 30th, 1914.

19. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 30th June takes exception to the decision of the Council of the Anandamohan College regarding the admission of students into that institution, and asks them to reconsider their decision as that has caused great disappointment to a large number of students. There are instances in which Calcutta colleges have taken in more than the fixed number of students, and the paper sees no reason why a similar thing should not be done by the Anandamohan College. The Principal and professors of the College were from the first against admitting any but students who have passed the Matriculation examination in the 1st and 2nd divisions. But they should bear in mind that the College exists not for earning them a good name but to impart education. We do not mean to say that our Magistrate, who is the President of the College Council, is a heartless man; but he has to follow some high policy laid down by the Government, and that policy is quite patent. After this the public will not think that Government wishes the people of this country to receive high education. If, therefore, it is not possible for our young men to be educated under Government guidance, it is high time that we devised other means for this.

CHARU MIHIR,
June 30th, 1914.

20. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 30th June thanks His Excellency Lord Carmichael for his remarks regarding the distress of the middle classes in the course of his speech on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Sibpur Engineering College, and hopes that His Excellency will have several such institutions established in the province. The paper is also glad to be assured that the Sibpur College will not be abolished.

MEDIN PUR HITAIISHI,
June 22nd, 1914.

21. The *Medinipur Hitaiishi* [Midnapore] of the 22nd July supports the attitude taken up by the Punjab University regarding School Final Examination. It is in favour of reforming the present Matriculation test and opposed to introducing the system of School Final Examination as proposed by the Punjab Government.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 1st, 1914.

22. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 1st July publishes a letter from its Allahabad correspondent, in the course of which the writer remarks:—

The results of the Allahabad University examinations are not at all satisfactory as will appear from a comparison of the results of the Matriculation examinations of the Calcutta and the Allahabad Universities. It also dilates further upon what he calls the defects of the Allahabad University, namely, that no moderators are appointed to check the Matriculation papers and that no students are allowed the privilege of having their papers re-examined, both of which practices obtain in the Calcutta University. If Justice Sunderlal, the Vice-Chancellor, had combined a little boldness with his abilities many of these defects would have long ago been remedied.

NAVA VANGA,
June 15th, 1914.

23. The *Nava Vanga* [Chandpur] of the 15th June, commenting on the recent University circular on the subject of correcting the age entry of pupils in school records, objects on principle to the warning contained in the circular that in future no mistakes in the entry will be allowed to be rectified. It also adds that such procedure as the making of affidavits, etc., laid down in the circular will add to difficulties of the guardians of boys who are generally poor and can ill afford to have their burdens increased.

BANKURA DARPAN,
July 1st, 1914.

24. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 1st July referring to the report of the appointment of Mr. Smith of the Bankura Missionary College as senior professor of history in the Patna College strongly refutes the statements against his fitness for the appointment and expresses the view

that there is hardly any man better qualified to hold the post than Mr. Smith, he being a double first class in historical Tripos (both parts) of the Cambridge University.

25. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 22nd June takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Smith as the senior professor in Patna College over the head of Professor

Colour-distinction.

Jadunath Sarkar, and says that this is an injustice to the latter who is far superior to the former in attainments. Perhaps, says the paper, this is Mr. Smith's reward for protesting against the appointments of Messrs. Rasul, Jayaswal, etc. as lecturers of the Calcutta University.

26. The *Samoy* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July has the following:—

"Distinction of colour" in the Education Department.

It was only a short time ago that Mr. Sharp said that the Education Department should be free from politics. But the placing of a member of the Indian Educational Service over the head of Professor Jadunath Sarkar in spite of all his high and exceptional attainments, shows that the department is not free from political influence, for it seems to exist for the benefit of white men. We know how the colour bar was applied against Mr. Percival and Dr. P. C. Ray, and we knew long ago that the same would be the case with Babu Jadunath Sarkar.

27. The *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writing on the subject of

Admission of Matriculated students in Calcutta Colleges.

insufficiency of accommodation in the Calcutta Colleges asks the University authorities to take prompt steps to remove the inconvenience caused thereby to students who have passed the last Matriculation examination, pointing out at the same time how last year they showed some concession to the complaints of the public on the subject by relaxing the regulation relating to the number limit. It also observes that owing to the preference given by college authorities to students who have passed the Matriculation examination in the first division, there is hardly any chance left to the second and third class men. Besides, the fact that the L. M. S. College of Bhowanipore is not admitting any students to the college classes means increased pressure on other colleges. Moreover, as the matriculation test is no longer looked upon as a qualification for obtaining employment in a public office, the students are compelled to prosecute their studies further for the sake of earning their livelihood. Under these circumstances it draws the early attention of the University to the matter.

28. Mr. Stapleton, writes the *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 29th June,

Petty oppression: Mr. Stapleton.

has ordered, openly or confidentially it is not known, that two high schools at Barisal must not admit students plucked in the last Matriculation Examination. 5,000 students got plucked at this examination throughout Bengal. What will their feelings be and the feelings also of their 20,000 relatives if the door of education is shut against them? Sometimes even very good boys accidentally get plucked in University examinations. How can they be justly shut out? Is it for oppressing and persecuting the people of the country in this and similar manner that Government wants to keep the entire control of education in its own hands? It is not for mere love of knowledge that most people want education now-a-days. For a respectable man high education is necessary even for a decent living.

29. The Narayanganj correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that Mr. Stapleton's conduct has

What will be the fate of the High Schools in Eastern Bengal? Mr. Stapleton's orders relating to High Schools.

created great discontent and excitement throughout the Dacca Division of which he is the Inspector of Schools. Under his order the Narayanganj High School is unable to admit the local Matriculation plucked students, who are 23 in number. For, although according to the Calcutta University Regulations, 50 students may be admitted in the 1st class or 2nd class of a High School, Mr. Stapleton has ordered that not more than 40 students should be admitted in either of them. He has also prohibited the opening of sections of classes. Under the circumstances, the 23 plucked students, who are mostly very poor and so unable to go elsewhere to prosecute their studies, will have their career cut off untimely.

JYOTI,
June 22nd, 1914.

SAMAY,
July 3rd, 1914.

DARSHAK,
July 3rd, 1914.

BARISAL HITAIISHI
June 29th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

From reports received from other places also such as Mymensingh, Dacca, Bakarganj it is evident (1) that Mr. Stapleton is trying to reduce the number of High Schools, (2) that he will not allow any High School to admit more than 40 students in either the 1st or the 2nd class, (3) that every class-room must be so sized as to have 10 square feet of space for each student, and (4) that he wants to see tuition-fees increased.

Under Mr. Stapleton primary education has greatly suffered in Eastern Bengal, and now if the above policy is followed secondary education also will suffer in it. It is the people of the country, and not Mr. Stapleton, who are establishing secondary schools and facilitating the study of poor students in them. Who is Mr. Stapleton to supersede the regulations of the Calcutta University and impose on High Schools restrictions not contained in those regulations as, for instance, the restriction that the Narayanganj school must not have more than 580 students on its roll? Mr. Stapleton went to the Dacca Jubilee College and ordered that the number of students in it should be reduced. Babu Trailokyanath Basu, a member of the school committee, thereupon told him that every candidate for admission in the school will be admitted, and, if necessary, new sections will be opened. In this manner every head-master of High Schools should ignore the unlawful orders of Mr. Stapleton. The University has laid down how many students should be admitted into each class and how many students should be admitted into a school. The average space required by the University regulations for each student in a class-room is 8 square feet and not 10 square feet. Government should consider whether in an ill-educated country like India an educational officer should be allowed to regularly hinder the progress of education.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

30. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, referring in short to the above complaint made by the Narayanganj correspondent against Mr. Stapleton, hopes that Lord Carmichael will check his despotic career.

Stapleton again.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
July 3rd, 1914.

31. It is rumoured, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July, that the subdivisional officer of Basirhat has selected Munshi Kenyatulla's land in the Sainpalla Muhalla as the site for the proposed Lord Carmichael Tank, and a plot of land east of it as the site for a park, and is trying to get the sanction of the municipality to this project. The Musalmans, however, object to both these sites, because in both of them there are graves. According to the Musalman religion graveyards are sacred places and should not be disturbed. There is sufficient land in front of the local courts for a park and a tank.

Carmichael Tank and a park at Basirhat.

NAYAK,
July 1st, 1914.

32. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st July writes:—

Town and Mufassal.
(Working of the Improvement Trust.)

While, on the one hand, Calcutta town is being demolished and wide roads opened out, people are being forced to leave the villages and come over to live in Calcutta for the sake of their very existence. When it was proposed to demolish parts of Calcutta, we suggested that this work of demolition should be undertaken only after the sanitation of the tract of country surrounding Calcutta, bounded by Tribeni on the north, by Barasat on the east, by Baruipore on the south, and by Tarkeswar and Andalmourie on the west had been improved, so as to make it fit for human habitation. If the villages were made fit for respectable people to reside in, no middle class Bengali would care to live in Calcutta. It is only the fear of death from malaria that compels them to run away from their village homes and live in the city. We are firmly convinced that the Government will not have to spend much money in order to improve the sanitation of the villages situated on the banks of the Hooghly. If the villages are made healthy and habitable we shall hear less of agitations and Bengalis will live in their village homes in comfort and peace and contentment. The villages to the north of Calcutta, up to Naihati and Chinsura, have quite a large number of mills and factories, and can, if the

Government likes, be made habitable with but a small expense and the exercise of a little *rigour*

We admit that the Government is spending money for improving the sanitation of the villages of Bengal but the money is spent after the manner of Mirkasim.* More attention is being paid to the gradual increasing of the number of sanitary officers than to the improving of sanitation. The sanitation of the country can never be expected to improve simply by increasing the number of sanitary officers; nor can printed reports drive malaria out. There may be meetings and conferences attended by leading Indians and there may be excellent speeches delivered at these meetings, but Bengal will not be made healthy by such means. What is wanted is deeds, not words. There should be proper drainage in every village, jungle should be cleared up, good drinking water should be supplied, and there should be better means of communication between Calcutta and the mufassal. Let zamindars whose zamindaris are free from malaria be honoured, and malaria will be bound to disappear of itself. The Government need not do anything except re-excavating and cleaning silted up rivers and providing villages with a proper system of drainage. Whatever else is necessary will be accomplished by the encouragement and praise given by the Government and the public. The congestion of Calcutta will never be removed unless the villages near Calcutta are made habitable. Before reducing the congestion of Calcutta the question of housing the men driven out of the city should be carefully considered. The way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Bompas is acting inclines one to think that he fully realises the situation, though he dares not express his ideas.

Calcutta is steadily extending itself up to Baranagore on the north, Dhakuria and Ballyganj on the south, and Manicktola, Narikeldanga and Sura on the east. And it will extend still further. Howrah is extending up to Uluberia on the south, Andul on the west, and Uttarpara on the east. These large areas of land on either side of the Bhagirathi should be made into one united whole and improved in every respect. Mere patching will be of no use. For the present Mr. Bompas is anxious to widen the road leading to Tollygunj on the south, opening out Shambazar and Baghbazar which lie on the way from Barrackpore to Calcutta, and removing the congestion and dirt in the places lying round the European quarters of Chowringhee and Dalhousie Square. But this sort of work will serve no practical purpose. We must say that nothing really useful has so far been done—what has been done is only patching. The result is that discontent is steadily increasing among the people of Calcutta. Mr. Bompas is an experienced official and ought to pay attention to this matter. We want nothing but what the people may justly claim from their rulers—to live in health. And if we do not get from the Government the help that we ought to receive from it, we become restless. It is you who have educated us and taught us that malaria can be driven out by human effort. And the fact that Calcutta, though situated in the very centre of a malarious country, has been freed from that terrible scourge, has confirmed us in that belief. So when we find lakhs of people dying of malaria every year we cannot help thinking that this tremendous loss of life is due to the indifference shown to the matter by the rulers and protectors of the Bengali people. And are we wrong if we hold this view? Before improving the city its adjacent villages should be improved. It will not do to make Calcutta like a golden lamp burning in a dreary cremation ground. We have been saying this very thing ever since 1895 when we used to work on the *Bangavasi* staff, but we are afraid our prayers have not so far reached the ears of the Government. And so we must repeat it again and again.

33. Writing in the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July, Munshi Kharayutulla Sardar, of village Sanantasena, in the Khulna district, says that in the last election of members for the Khulna Sadar Local Board only one Musalman was returned. Hindu zamindars, Hindu pleaders, Hindu mukhtears and Hindu Maharajas capture votes from poor Musalmans by all sorts of means, fair and foul. The manner in which the Sub-Registrar of Dumraon secured votes this year is under police enquiry. Under the circum-

Musalman in Local Self-Government Board.

MOSLEM HITASHI,
July 3rd, 1914.

stances separate representation for Musalmans is imperatively necessary in District, Local and Municipal Boards.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

84. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July quotes a paragraph from the *Bihar Herald* newspaper, in which it is said that at Chapra a Health Officership has been given to a Bihari who has not even a degree, although among the candidates for the post there was a Bengali who was thoroughly qualified for it, and whom consequently the local Civil Surgeon and other officials recommended for the post. Does Sir Charles Bayley approve of this sort of appointment, guided wholly by a spirit of racial distinction?

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVANA,
June 30th, 1914.

35. The *24-Parganas Vartavana* [Bhowanipore] of the 30th June says that along with incalculable boons British rule has brought to India the great evil of adulteration of food stuffs. Every article of food is now-a-days being adulterated with all sorts of abominable things. This is killing children and shattering the health of adults. This adulteration is going on even in Calcutta. It can be checked only by giving Missionaries, preachers, pandits and Principals of Colleges the power to examine milk, ghes and so forth offered for sale. Government is prayed to pass stringent laws in the matter and amend the rules of municipalities relating thereto.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July has the following in an article under the heading "Midnapur Settlement":—
Midnapore settlement.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

It seems that the main object of the survey operations is to vest Bhagchasis with raiyatwari rights, and rayats with the right of occupancy. A large mass of correspondence proving the injustice of granting raiyatwari rights to Bhagchasis has already been published, and the question of conferring occupancy rights to raiyats will be discussed later on. If what we have written be not true, the settlement authorities should contradict it. The Government issued a circular some time ago that any wrong allegations made in a newspaper against any Government servant should be properly contradicted. As a result of this contradictions were sent to certain newspapers of the complaints which had appeared in those papers. If the accounts we have published in our columns be incorrect or exaggerated, let the settlement authorities contradict them, or else they should tell us under what law they are vesting Bhagchasis with raiyatwari rights.

We have already discussed about the exacting of provision money from villagers, but we do not so far know what the authorities have done to enquire into the matter. When an Amin is first employed he looks nothing but a collection of bones, but he becomes quite fat and sleek after a short period of service. Many Amins go out for their evening constitutional dressed like veritable beaus. We are glad to find that the Deputy Magistrate, engaged in settlement operations, against whom a complaint was made to His Excellency the Governor, has been removed from settlement work.

THE REVENUE BOARD.

In defiance of clause 5 of section 5 of the Tenancy Act the names of owners of lands measuring 50 bighas or even less are being recorded as tenure-holders. We hear that under an order recently issued by the Revenue Board even persons owning less than 50 bighas of land in one village are being considered as tenure-holders if the total area of lands possessed by them in that and other villages or even in the Sundarbans amount to 50 bighas. The Revenue Board cannot, in defiance of the Tenancy Act, make new rules just as it likes. Under what law does the Board direct the names of persons owning less than 100 bighas of land to be recorded as tenure-holders? Under section 104 G of the Tenancy Act appeals may be made to the Revenue Board, but can one expect justice from the Board which wilfully violates the law and

makes new rules? According to the Bengal Settlement Manual, which is published by the Revenue Board, no person owning less than 100 bighas of land is to be considered as a tenure-holder, but under the new rule framed by the Revenue Board the minimum area of land is fixed at 50 bighas. Which of the two rules is then to be relied upon?

Under section 20 of Act VIII of 1885 raiyats vested with occupancy rights according to Act VII of 1889 can never be deprived of these rights. Many of the raiyats, whose names are now being recorded as tenure-holders, have been in the enjoyment of raiyatwari rights for quite a long time. And we ask His Excellency the Governor to kindly enquire why they are now being deprived of these rights. These men are all poor, and if their hard-earned properties are to be taken from them by Bhagchasis, they will have to seek redress in law-courts. And the result of such litigation will be utter ruin for them. We therefore pray to our kind-hearted Governor to prevent this mischief.

SETTLEMENT DEPUTY MAGISTRATES.

Quite a large number of young Deputy Magistrates have been appointed as Assistant Settlement Officers on salaries of Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 per month. These officers are totally ignorant of the law, and it is they who are vesting Bhagchasis with raiyatwari rights and raiyats with occupancy rights without at all caring to enquire into the circumstances in which each man has come to possess the rights he is now to be deprived of. In fact, if such intricate questions could be solved by a eighty-rupee Deputy Magistrate, there would have been no necessity for keeping a High Court with Judges getting Rs. 4,000 a month. Settlement Officers sometimes support the records-of-right made by them by stating that they have made the entries after personally inspecting the lands in question. But are the conditions under which any land is held by a person written on a label attached to the land? There are, of course, many things that can be learnt from a local inspection of land. But we doubt whether an eighty-rupee Deputy Magistrate possesses the necessary intelligence to do the inspection. The Government knows this fact very well, and the public are aware that the decisions of such Deputy Magistrates never count for anything in civil courts. Why then are those officers entrusted with such an important task? They do immense harm to the raiyats and to the Government as well, and it is the duty of the Government to enquire into the matter. Since the last settlement operations there has been vigorous litigation between the Government and Khas Mehal tenants—a thing which would have never taken place if the records-of-rights had been made correctly. We hope, however, that His Excellency the Governor will kindly take the necessary action in the matter.

37. The *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 5th June writes as follows:—

The Faridpur Settlement office. We are not aware whether there has been adopted in any other district a procedure so irregular and complicated as that adopted by the Faridpur Settlement office. The printed records-of-rights are full of gross errors, which are proving the ruin of the raiyats. The public, in their present state of distress, can ill-afford to resort to expensive litigation with a view to the rectification of these errors. We have an impression that the wail raised by the people on account of these fatal errors has not reached the ears of Lord Carmichael's Government. If it had, some remedy or other would have by this time been surely found for this evil. The printed records whose price per copy should by no means exceed 2 pice are being sold for 2 annas each copy. In these records names of occupiers are wrongly printed: a Musalman is set down as being the father of a Hindu occupier, and the names of husbands and wives respectively of the senior and junior branches of the Natore Raj family have been so recorded through mistake as to be quite scandalous. Numerous instances are on record of such offensive errors. Besides, copies are strangely enough granted, not from the original records, but from the printed ones. It is also said that to prevent all possibility of detection of errors the original documents are being destroyed. Mr Prance is the present responsible head of the Settlement office. By reason of his inefficiency and

SANJAY,
June 5th, 1914.

indiscretion stains are being cast on the hallowed names of the King-Emperor and Lord Carmichael.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

NIHAR,
June 30th, 1914

38. Ashutosh Jana, writing in the *Nihar* (Contai) of the 30th June, says that he recently made a thorough personal inspection of the embankments of the Kalighai river, within the Contai subdivision, which has suffered more or less from last year's devastating floods, and gives the following account of what he saw:

There are two embankments on the river, an old embankment along the river bank, and a new embankment constructed about 14 years ago to the east of the old one. Last year there occurred six breaches in the old embankment and two breaches in the new embankment, the bigger of these two being 250 feet long. All these breaches have been or are being repaired. But the repairs have been so badly done that the earth thrown is falling off and the barricades subsiding. This is particularly the case with the big breach. Sixty coolies are still working at this breach and carrying earth from other places by means of boats. This, however, is not the proper way of making the repair. What is necessary is that the two sides of the breach should be first firmly secured in order to prevent shifting and subsidence. The following telegram has been sent to the Governor in this connection:—

His Excellency, Governor,
Darjeeling.

Personally visited repair of Kalighai breaches through which high flood occurred last year in Midnapore district. Floods will not be prevented, repairs unsatisfactory, as heaps of new earth subsiding towards the adjoining wells. If floods come down this year, thousands of people will be ruined. Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to order taking necessary steps early for thorough repairs and thus save the people from distress and famine. Full details follow. Independent enquiry solicited.

It is supposed that last year the well-to-do men who live at the base of the old embankment, seeing that water rushing in through the breaches in it would ruin them utterly unless an outlet was formed for the water through the new embankment, themselves caused the breaches in the latter. Our personal inspection also has convinced us that the new embankment could not have been breached by the force of the water itself. It was not also submerged, because the flood-water was at its highest four feet below the top of the embankment. Has an enquiry been made into this matter? If so, what is the result of the enquiry?

PARGANA SAVANG.

Pargana Savang, lying on the western side of the river, has been submerged this year also, because the western bank of the river has not at all been repaired this year.

EMBANKMENT AT MATHURA.

The embankment at Mathura on the eastern side of the great Barchawka *bil* is not yet completely repaired. Unless the repairs are completed, the consequence may be serious.

BOUNDARY EMBANKMENT OF THE BAZARPUR PARGANA.

The boundary embankments in Ladnamutha, Jalamutha, Sujamutha, Amarshi and other parganas have been well repaired, but not a single spadeful of earth has been thrown on the roads or at the boundary of the Phulbari *khal*. Already many of the roads are under water. The zamindars of the place are thoroughly negligent in the matter. The attention of the Collector of the district is drawn to this scandalous neglect of duty on their part.

NILKANTHAPUR EMBANKMENT.

The part of the Nilkanthapur embankment adjacent to the Sujamutha Pargana, which is the zamindari of the Maharaja of Burdwan, has not at all been repaired. If a flood occurs this year, it is sure to rush in through this place.

CONDITION OF THE P. OPL.

The condition of the people is very miserable. Very few people get two meals a day. Most people are repairing some of the thatched huts with straw taken from the roofs of the other huts, because there is no straw available in the market. None has as yet got *taccavi* advances. The attention of the Governor is drawn to the matter.

39. The same paper has an editorial paragraph in which the editor draws the attention of the Government to the condition of the breaches in the Kalighai embankments as described in the above correspondence.

NIHAR,
June 30th, 1914.

40. In some previous issues, writes the *Nihar* [Contai] of the 30th June, we discussed the condition of village embankments within the Contai subdivision. The Manager of the Contai circle took up the repairs of some of them. But nothing has been done in respect of many others, on the ground that the rains have begun and consequently no earthwork can be done. The poor villagers, however, who will suffer from the breaches in these embankments could not remain quiet. They have themselves repaired three embankments in Mauza Alampur, raising 14,000 cubit feet of earth for this purpose.

NIHAR,
June 30th, 1914.

41. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July asks the Government to have the embankments on the Ajai, in the Katwa subdivision, repaired without delay. The river is flooded every year during the rains, and the writer considers it a great pity that, in spite of the report submitted by the local Subdivisional Officer regarding the sufferings of the people and loss of crops during these floods, nothing has so far been done in the matter.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

42. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July draws the attention of the Government to a paragraph in the *Prasun* newspaper of Katwa in which it is said:—"The occurrence of flood in the Ajai river has done great damage to many villages in the locality of Katwa, and thrown thousands of bighas of land out of cultivation. The Subdivisional Officer of Katwa had recommended the construction of embankments. But as yet Government has done nothing in the matter."

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

43. Referring to the report published in the *Tribune* of Lahore of an alleged outrage on a Punjabi woman by a European soldier in a running train on the 1st ultimo near the Lahore station, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July asks why are compartments for Europeans attached adjacent to compartments for females, and why did not the guard in the train in which the above outrage was committed interfere on behalf of the outraged female? Cases of outrage on females on railways and oppression by railway servants on passengers are rather too frequent. It is high time that the new rule introduced in the Assam-Bengal Railway for attaching to compartments for females compartments for their guardians should be introduced on all railways in India. The Indian Association also should appoint a committee for taking steps for bringing cases of oppression on railways to the notice of the authorities and, to this end, sending agents to railway stations for noticing such cases. This work used to be done by college students under the direction of the Indian Association. This system should be revived.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

44. No one, writes the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, can object to the proposal to construct a better bridge at the site of the present Howrah Bridge. But the

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

manner in which it has been proposed to raise the funds necessary for constructing the new bridge should be carefully considered. We think Government ought to pay more money than the Calcutta Municipality, for the benefit of the bridge will be reaped by the whole country. The period for the repayment of the intended loan also should be increased from 30 to 40 years. The new bridge will undoubtedly last 40 years; such an extension of the period of repayment can safely be made.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 5th, 1914.

45. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 5th July remarks that the injustice and oppression accruing to the public in India as a result of the railway administration

The Railway Board. are known to everybody except the Railway Board. The incomes of the railway companies in India greatly exceed those of the railway companies in Europe. But the rates which are charged in India for the transit of goods are simply prohibitive, especially in regard to the transit of inland goods; and this greatly hampers the development of trade. To take an instance, the rates between Allahabad and Delhi are far higher than the rates between Bombay and these stations. Why this partiality? Is it not in a way meant to help the foreign traders?

It then goes on to refer to the sad lot of the third class passengers for whom no convenience is offered, and appeals to the Government to do something to reform this state of affairs.

JYOTI,
June 22nd, 1914.

46. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 22nd June does not think that it would be prudent to open the suggested Grand

'The Grand Canal and improvement of Calcutta.'

Canal and improve the trade facilities of Calcutta, for then the present congestion of the city, which everyone is so anxious to reduce, will become worse. The Government has built the Sara Bridge at a cost of five crores of rupees and is improving the port of Calcutta in various ways, all for advancing Calcutta's trade interests. But if it gives to Chittagong a fraction of the money to be spent on the proposed Grand Canal, the trade of the whole of Eastern Bengal will be benefited. We hear that the Chittagong Chambers of Commerce agrees with the sister Chamber in Calcutta as to the necessity of the Grand Canal, and it is but natural that one body of European merchants should have the same views as another similar institution. It is a pity that the Indian view on the question has not been sought. The Government did something for Chittagong some time after the partition of Bengal, but since then the port has been neglected. We hope, however, that our kind-hearted Governor will take what we have said above into favourable consideration.

(h)—General.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

47. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, referring to the acquisition of the Laskarpur mosque at Kidderpore and the view of the Musalman community, expressed by

the *Mohammadi* newspaper, that no one has the right to sell a *wakf* property, hopes that Lord Carmichael will decide the matter to the satisfaction of the community.

MEDINIPUR HITAIISHI,
June 15th, 1914.

48. The *Medinipur Hitaiishi* [Calcutta] of the 15th June is very glad to learn from the *Surama* (Cachar) that Sylhet, Cachar, Kamrup and Goalpara will be taken out of

Assam and joined to Bengal, and that thus all the Bengali-speaking areas will be united, as indeed the public hoped when the partition was annulled. The paper suggests that Singhbhum, Manbhum and Purnea should also be joined to Bengal.

MOHAMMADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

49. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July says that there is in Munshiganj, in the Dacca district, an ancient mosque known as the "Shahi" mosque of Kazi Kasba Durgabati which is valuable from both the artistic and historical points of view. It is built with ornamented bricks and its six domes are supported on two marble pillars. It was constructed in *Hijri* 888 by Sultan Fateh Shah to commemorate a victory gained by him. There is a

rumour that a brilliant jewel which used to illumine this mosque at night was robbed by Burmese free-booters. Government is prayed to preserve this mosque as a valuable ancient monument.

50. The *Medinipur Hitaishi* [Midnapore] of the 22nd June hopes that the Government of India will grant Maharaja Kulachandras's prayer to be allowed to pass the remaining few days of his life at Brindaban or Navadwip.

MEDINIPUR HITASHI,
June 22nd, 1914.

Abolition of the Slave Act.
The Assam Cooly Act.

51. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, after recounting how it has all along worked for amelioration of the condition of tea garden coolies, joyously thanks the Government for the abolition of the Cooly Act from the 1st idem. Thanks are also due to Sir Henry Cotton for having tried to do good to the coolies even at the sacrifice of his own interest.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

52. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, referring to the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Ray's intention to move a resolution in the Bengal Legislative Council in favour of establishing a District Court in Calcutta, doubts whether the people of Calcutta will be willing to surrender the privilege of being under the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. The fault in the present arrangement is that litigation in the Original Side of the High Court is extremely costly on account of barristers enjoying a monopoly of practice there. The remedy for this evil will be, not the establishment of a District Court in the city, but an extension of the privilege of practising in the Original Side to vakils.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

53. Some time ago, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th July, when there was a outcry against the Government paying the costs of the case against bailiff Meredith, we protested against the outcry, because we thought that the Government might have just grounds for doing so. The case is now over and Meredith has been found guilty and punished—though the punishment is a ridiculously light one. We must now say that the huge sum of money spent by the Government over the case has been wasted. We hear also that Meredith still continues to be in service. Will the Government enlighten the public as to the reason of this extraordinary clemency shown to him?

NAYAK,
July 6th, 1914.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 4th July, referring to the replies elicited by Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Ray from the Government to his question regarding Mr. Meredith's defence, remarks:—What sort of administration is this that it has allowed Rs. 42,000 to be wasted in the defence of a white peon so that he may not be convicted. It would have been better for the Government to have dismissed Meredith, but strange to say he is still in service. It next asks—can a Government servant do what he likes without being punished for it? If he cannot, then why has Meredith been allowed to go scot-free?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 4th, 1914.

55. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July supports the memorial for increase of pay submitted to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal by the bailiffs of Bagerhat, a subdivision in the Khulna district, and writes that since the Government gets a large revenue from the law courts it ought not to be stingy as regards the pay of the bailiffs, especially at a time of high prices like the present. The paper is also of opinion that if bailiffs receive a good pay they will not be open to corruption as they often are.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

56. The *Pallivarta* [Bongong] of the 30th June is sorry to note that this year Bengal's share in the Birthday Honours list is far from satisfactory. Though in Bengal the number of titled gentlemen is larger than in other provinces, there is nothing to be amazed at in this fact, for the number of deserving men is larger here than in other provinces. It also deplores that officials figure larger in Bengal's share of Honours. Lastly it expresses its astonishment at Dr. Rashbehari Ghose's not being honoured at all in recognition of his recent munificent gift to the Calcutta University and asks the Government to bear his case in mind when distributing honours next time.

PALLIVARTA,
June 30th, 1914.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 6th, 1914.

57. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 6th July, in referring to the demand of security from the *Cosmopolitan* of Dehra Dun simply on the ground that its proprietor wants to remove the press from its present quarters to another place, says:—The hardships brought by the Indian Press Act on the newspapers and journals are daily increasing. Attempts to lessen its rigours have so far failed. Mohammed Ali's appeal to the High Court fell through, so have the attempts made by prominent men in England to get the Act repealed.

JAGARAN,
June 28th, 1914.

58. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 28th June finds fault with the Government for not having conferred any honour on Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh in recognition of his recent munificent donation to the University. It also expresses its dissatisfaction at the very scanty share of Bengal in the Birthday Honours list.

JAGARAN,
June 28th 1914.

59. The *Jagaran* [Bagerhat] of the 28th June is glad to find that the Maharaja of Dinajpur has been created a K.C.S.I., though the honours allotted to Bengal on the Birthday Honours List is very scanty.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI,
June 29th, 1914,

60. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 29th June is at a loss to understand what the Government mean by creating a new set of honorary K.C.S.I., C.S.I., and C.I.E.'s in connection with the last Birthday honours. Does the Government mean that the honorary titles are won by merit as opposed to others earned by means of big donations?

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 2nd, 1914,

61. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July speaks in eulogistic terms of the circular which His Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has issued condemning the practice of officials taking part in movements for the reception of the head of the Government. The circular also deprecates the taking of *dalis*. The paper expresses a hope that the circular will be acted upon by those for whom it is meant.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

62. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July thanks the Government of the Punjab for the orders it has recently issued forbidding the raising of reception funds by public officers, acceptance of presents by them and giving of *bukshish* to chaprasis, and requests other Provincial Governments also to issue similar rules within their respective jurisdictions. The public also ought to bring every case of deviation from these rules to the notice of the Government and of the Press.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

63. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July thanks the Government of the Punjab for its recent circular order prohibiting raising of reception funds and acceptance of *dalis* by officials and payment of *bukshish* to chaprasis, and says that a similar order should be issued by the Government of Bengal also. In Bengal the police often compel people to decorate villages and towns for the reception of high officials, and presents are accepted not only by police officers but even by many high officials, and, if one wants to see a high official, one must gratify his chaprasi first.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

64. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July refers to the recent circular issued by the Punjab Government regarding the raising of subscriptions for decorating places visited by high Government officials and says that every word of the circular is true and requires no comment.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 2nd, 1914.

65. Anent the above, the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July hopes that all Provincial Governments will follow the example of the Punjab Government.

NAYAK,
July 6th, 1914.

66. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th July writes:—
Our Governor has to be moving about all over the province between Calcutta, Darjeeling, Dacca and Chittagong. Our Legislative Councillors are going to be peripatetic.

also, for they will have to hold their marionette show at Dacca. Lord Hardinge is moving about between Delhi and Simla, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa is moving about between Bankipur, Ranchi and Puri. But can any one tell us how much money is being wasted in this way? It is, of course, all the same to us whether the amount is large or small, but still we want the public to know it, for then it may open many people's eyes.

67. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July disapproves of the suggestion made by the *Times* regarding the Viceroy or the Provincial Governors going out on leave. The practice first came into vogue during Sir Charles Elliott's time, but the paper is strongly opposed to it as, first, it unhinges the work of administration, and secondly the officiating Governor does not dare do anything new, however necessary it may be for the public interest.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

68. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July does not think like the *Times* that Viceroys and Provincial Governors should be allowed any leave, for that means a break in their terms of office and unhinges the work of administration. When a Viceroy or a Provincial Governor goes out on leave his *locum tenens* never cares to do anything on this own initiative. This sometimes causes loss and inconvenience to the people. In the old days, says the paper, when electric fans and hill stations were unknown, the practice of going out on leave was not in fashion among our Governors, and surely it should not be encouraged now.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

69. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July says that although the India Council Bill is not all that the Indians could desire, it is still an advance on the present system, and the Indians are glad to have it.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

70. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July remarks that looking from the standpoint of India's interest the very existence of the India Council is extremely objectionable. It is on account of the existence of the Council that Parliament does not pay much attention to Indian affairs, as it is under the impression that as the Secretary of State has got a Council and acts on its advice, there is no reason for interference in the matter. But real facts are otherwise. The Council mainly consists of retired Anglo-Indians who naturally pay more attention to the interests of their fellow Anglo-Indians than to those of India. The India Council therefore is a thorn in the path of India's progress. In spite of all this it has not ceased to exist. Considering it therefore a necessary evil every opportunity must be taken to reform it. The Congress has from the date of its birth been voicing public opinion by demanding that one-third of the total number of members of the India Council shall be Indians. The Secretary of State for India is the actual ruler of India, and his rule can never be popular if he acts on the advice of the Anglo-Indian members alone.

D. INDIK BHARAT
MITRA,
July 3rd, 1914.

Looking at the reforms which Lord Crewe proposes to introduce, the very first proposal, namely, the delegation of powers to the individual members of the Council who shall be in charge of several departments, is in itself very objectionable as it will ultimately lead to the duplication of those departments which already exist in India and will have the effect of curtailing the power and independence of the Government of India.

71. Referring to the India Council Bill the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July observes:—

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

The class of men, from whom members for the India Council are recruited, can never be expected to do anything which is likely to widen the rights and privileges of Indians; for Civilian are exceedingly fond of despotic power. It would, however, be worse if the Secretary of State for India were to be vested with increased despotic powers, for that might lead to more mischief than good. Since he is the final arbiter of India's destinies he ought to be guided by the counsel of more men than one.

72. The following is taken from the *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 22nd June:—

JYOTI,
June 22nd, 1914.

India's money should be kept in India. Quite an enormous amount of India's money is invested in England, and it is the duty of the Government of India to see that this money is invested in this country.

The Government may help Indian trade with money in the following ways:—

- (1) The coins current in India should be such as to be valued equally by all civilized nations. There should be a mint for turning out such coins which should, of course, be of gold.
- (2) The India Office should not be allowed to draw from India anything more than what is required for the Home charges.
- (3) The taxation of the country should be reduced in proportion to the annual surplus in the revenues.
- (4) Loans should be advanced to the banks existing in India so that the country's trade may be indirectly helped.

The Government will thus remove the want of capital which is so sorely felt in this country and also earn the gratitude of the people.

SAMAY,
July 3rd, 1914.

73. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

The system of election.

We would advise the Congress deputation now in England to think of the mischief which lies at the root of self-government in this country before troubling their head about the election of two members to the India Council. There are quite a number of union committees in Bengal, but we do not know how many of the members of these committees are elected members, nor is it possible for the public to learn under what system these members are elected. Under the law the Chairman of a Local Board may be elected, but we regret to say that the Chairmen of Local Boards are often the Magistrates in charge of subdivisions.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

74. Although the chief Khalsa Dewan and the leading members of the

The Guru Dwara of Delhi.

Sikh community are in favour of the replacing of the old walls round the Guru Dwara of Delhi by new ones, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July advises the Government not to undertake the work until the entire Sikh community approve of the proposal. There can be no objection if the Government wants to preserve this ancient structure and thus make the building worthy of the new capital; but the displeasure of the Sikhs should not in any way be incurred.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

Decision of the Government of India in the Delhi Guru Dwara case.

75. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July thanks the Government for having listened to the prayer of the Sikh community and preserved the walls of an old garden at Delhi sacred to them.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

76. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

The Prime Ministership of Tippera.

A sort of curse seems to hang over the post of Prime Minister of Tippera. The office has of late years been alternately filled by members of the Thakur family and by Bengalis, but in almost every case the Prime Minister tried to exercise the powers of the Maharaja himself. Whenever a Bengali Prime Minister does so the Maharaja naturally resents it and thus troubles are created. The present Maharaja first gave the Prime Ministership to a member of his own family, but His Highness was disappointed in his selection. We all know the blunders that Kumar Nawadwip Chandra Deb Barma committed during his Prime Ministership. His successor, Kumar Brajendra Kishor, does not seem to be any better either. So far he has not given any proof of his fitness for the high post which he holds. His subordinates are by no means a set of efficient men; in fact they are the same as had served under his predecessor and were in no small way responsible for the mismanagement of the State during Kumar Nawadwip Chandra's time. We hear that the new Prime Minister is doing all sorts of curious things on the plea of reducing the expenses of the State. Senior officers are being placed under junior ones and great discontent now prevails in the State offices. The sooner the present condition of affairs is mended the better for the State. The Maharaja might appoint an able Assistant Minister to help the Prime Minister.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

77. Considering the present distress of the people of Contai the *Nihar*

NIHAR,
June 23rd, 1914.

Selling rice cheap.

[Contai] of the 23rd June suggests that the Government should import Rangoon rice into the subdivision and sell it to poor agriculturists at Rs. 3 or Rs. 3-4 per maund and requests sub-managers of the khas mahals to see that the agriculturists are given facilities for growing their crops. If it be impracticable to import Rangoon rice, the paper advises the Government to buy rice from local merchants, many of whom have enormous stocks of it, and then sell it at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2-4 per maund. Rice should also be given free to indigent persons and to labourers who have no stocks of their own and are too poor to buy it. The paper hopes that the present Collector of the district will consider these suggestions favourably, and also save the people from being harassed with khas mahal certificates.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

78. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

Strange news.

A number of white men send Indian news to English newspapers. These good folk are by no means remarkable for their love for India and her people, and they make it a business of their life to slander Indians. It is no doubt on the strength of the reports sent by these gentlemen that a paragraph appeared in a recent issue of an English newspaper stating that it is now quite unsafe for English ladies to go about the public roads in this country alone, for they are then sure to be molested by Bengali youths. If, however, says the paper, an Englishman's elbow happens to touch an Indian lady even by accident a tremendous outcry is raised by the Indian Press. It is high time that the persons responsible for such false and mischievous reports were punished.

79. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 30th June gives Tilak a warm

BIR BHARAT,
June 30th, 1914.

Welcome to Tilak.

welcome on his release from jail and showers upon him high praises. It calls him the one true leader of India, who is alike great in intellect and in his love for his country. For such a man a few years' incarceration in the prison house does not mean anything, for it cannot dim the fire and enthusiasm of his heart. That the heart of the whole country has gone out to him in sympathy is proof positive of his great popularity and of the high position which he occupies among the leaders of the country.

80. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th July writes:—

NAYAK,
July 6th, 1914.

The *Bengalee*.

Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* is like a snake-charmer's snake which has lost its fangs but tries to bite all the same. We do not know what mischief it would have meant for our country if the Government had considered this paper as the mouthpiece of the Bengali people, listened to its advice and given it at least the same place as that occupied by Kristo Das Pal's *Hindu Patriot*. Thank God the Government knows the paper for what it really is. The Gaekwar of Baroda has passed a law in favour of widow-marriage in the little plot of land known as his State; and Bhupendra Nath Bose has proposed a new law for doing away with the caste system and knocking the Hindu religion on the head. And the *Bengalee* throws these facts at the Government's face. Is it not like the frog presuming to teach the elephant how to walk? The Gaekwar has already begun to reap in his own family the fruit of the social chaos he has created in his State, and it will not be long before his State begins to suffer its consequences. It is because we want our country to be safe from such things, to keep away from men like Surendra, Bhupendra, Devendra, Sarada, etc., that we are so strongly opposed to self-government.

81. Referring to the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson's remarks in the

SAWAT,
July 3rd, 1914.

Strange remarks: Mr. Stephenson's views about Indian Civilians refuted.

course of his evidence before the Public Service Commission, regarding the Natives of India who belong to the Indian Civil Service being, on the average, distinctly inferior to the European officers

of the Service in force of character, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

We must say that we cannot accept Mr. Stephenson's views, for do not Indian Civilians like Mr. Arthur Goodeve Chakravarti, Mr. Mohsin Tyabji, Mr. Atul Chandra Chatterji who stood first in the examination, and men like the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutta, the late Mr. Ananda Ram Barua, Mr. B. De, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mr. B. L. Gupta, Mr. K. C. De, etc., occupy a pre-eminent place among the members of the Indian Civil Service? Mr. Stephenson's position as the Financial Secretary to the Government has perhaps endowed him with some occult power by which he can know that Indian members of the Civil Service are not as good as the English ones, but men with common sense will not agree with him. We may also tell him that Bengalis have on more than one occasion occupied with great credit the post of Accountant-General, an office in no way less responsible than that of Financial Secretary.

BARISHAL HITASHI,
June 29th, 1914.

82. The *Barishal-Hitaishi* [Barishal] of the 29th June takes the *Englishman* newspaper severely to task for having, in connection with the recent Chittagong murder, advised the Government to resume its power to deport without reference to a court of law, those whom it has legitimate reasons to suspect. No one has ever read or heard of such a drastic measure having ever succeeded in stamping out a Government's enemies. Moreover, who will be the people to find out "legitimate reasons for suspicion?" The people who inaugurated the Midnapore bomb case or prosecuted Nirmal Kanta Ray or instituted the Faridpur conspiracy case?

The *Englishman* has next said, "Even this may not rid the country of all the assassins who murder innocent men with impunity in the public street, but it may revive a wholesome respect for a law which is rapidly sinking into ineffectiveness and disrepute." What does the *Englishman* mean here? A small minority of people have always broken the law, and it is on this account that law courts are established in all countries. Has anybody ever heard of laws being changed, because some people break them?

These views of the *Englishman* are so foolish that Government cannot accept them.

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

83. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July does not like the idea of Lord Kitchener being the next Viceroy of India because of the harm he has done to India by increasing the military expenditure. If he has really succeeded in restoring peace and order and repressing political agitators in Egypt, it would, says the paper, be best for Egypt and England as well, if he were to remain in Egypt.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

84. Referring to the rumour about Lord Kitchener succeeding Lord Hardinge as the Viceroy of India, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes:—

It does not matter a whit to the Indian people who rules over them as their Viceroy. Lord Ripon could not get wider political rights granted to them in spite of all that he did, and Lord Curzon was not prevented from partitioning Bengal in spite of the unanimous protests of the people. We are, however, afraid of military Viceroys, for we know that even a Viceroy like Lord Lawrence could not get rid of his military *hauteur*. As for Lord Kitchener, his desecration of the Mahdi's tomb makes us rather nervous about the way in which he will rule over us. But we Indians are a patient people and can suffer everything.

JYOTI,
June 22nd, 1914.

85. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 22nd June heartily supports the Prayer for the extension of movement in favour of the extension of His the Viceroy's term of office. Excellency Lord Hardinge's term of office.

BASUMATI,
July 4th, 1914.

86. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 4th July writes:

There is no doubt that the persons, who are conducting the movement for having Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty extended, are tools in the hands of others as the *Statesman* very aptly describes them. The movement was started by the late Prime Minister of Patiala, who is a Musalman. It was taken up by another Musalman, Sir Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy of Bombay. We

fail to see what Lord Hardinge has done to endear himself to Musalmans. We should rather think that by annulling the partition of Bengal His Excellency has incurred the displeasure of that community. And, if the *Statesman* is to be believed, it is Lord Hardinge's acts which have compelled Musalmans to unite with the Hindus in politics. Why then should they be anxious to have his term of office extended? The fact is the community at large are not very anxious for the extension, but it is only a few of their leading members who are engineering the movement in its name. These leaders, again, are not doing this quite spontaneously. There is no reason for thinking that Lord Hardinge has anything to do with the matter; but since it is a Musalman concern, we believe Sir Ali Imam may enlighten the public on the question, for he is a favourite of Lord Hardinge's, as has been proved on more than one occasion, e.g., at the time of vetoing the Orissa Tenancy Bill and in the affair about the Cawnpore Mosque. It is not, of course, unnatural for Lord Hardinge to wish for an extension of his tenure of office; for His Excellency knows for certain that after his departure from India the Delhi project is bound to be modified, if not abandoned altogether. He is, therefore, anxious to see the work advance before he vacates his office so that it may be impracticable for his successor to give up the project. He is also hastening the building of the new town of Bankipore and the establishment of a High Court for a similar reason. And so anxious is His Excellency to see the High Court building put up that he has not been able to wait for new designs to be made out, but is going to have it fashioned after the model of the Allahabad High Court. The extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty may therefore serve his own purpose and may gladden Sir Ali Imam's heart, but it can never find support from any right-thinking man. Experience has proved that the Viceroy's term of office should not be extended beyond five years. A breach of this practice was made in Lord Curzon's case, and we all know with what disastrous results. It would be quite a hyperbole to say that Lord Hardinge had restored peace to India, for that had really been done by Lord Minto. The *Statesman's* remarks have elicited loud protests from the organisers of the movement at Simla, who have taken exception to that paper's insinuation about Sir Ali Imam. They also say that the movement has the active support of many non-Musalmans, as for example Sir Harnam Singh, Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji, Sir Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, etc. But this does not by any means prove that the entire Hindu population is anxious for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. The *Bengalee*, however, is in favour of the extension. We all know how Babu Surendra Nath Banerji can change his colours as the occasion bids. We have not forgotten his speech in connection with the Victoria Memorial in Lord Curzon's time and the antics he played to have the late Sir Edward Baker as the Governor of Bengal so that he might have no fear of being deported. He is now a member of the Imperial Council, and it is not strange that he should be anxious to carry favour with the Viceroy. He used to give frequent display of his oratorical fireworks when the path of politics was not beset with dangers as it is now, and when political agitation could earn him fame and glory. But the Indian public found out his true worth when he tried to set Anandamohan Bose against Lalmohan Ghosh, an Isanchandra against Rashbihari, in order to clear his own way to the Imperial Council. The public had another proof of his political honesty when he dismissed Dwijendra Nath Bose from the Secretaryship of the Indian Association. And lastly his remarks in connection with the transfer of the Capital to Delhi have shown the Indian public how far his views are sound. The people of India do not care at all for Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty being extended. They did not want Lord Ripon's term of office to be extended and don't want Lord Hardinge to remain here longer than five years; for they know that as soon as one Viceroy goes out another will come in, and it is all the same to them who goes out or who comes in.

87. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd July writes:—

Proposal to increase the Viceroy's term of office.

Our contemporary of the *Bengalee* is strongly in favour of His Excellency Lord Hardinge's terms of office being extended by another two years, for then, the paper hopes, he will be able to grant wider powers to the Provincial Governments. We do not know from what mysterious source the

HITAVADI,
July 3rd, 1914.

Bengalee has obtained its information, but if one has to rely on stern facts, Lord Hardinge's recent remarks about provincial autonomy do not incline one to cherish the idle hope that Lord Hardinge will, if his term be extended, grant to Provincial Governments a thing which he has not so far been at all anxious to give them. We must say that the people of Bengal, at least the major portion of them, do not like the idea of Lord Hardinge's overstaying his usual period in this country.

ANANDABASAR
PATRIKA,
July 2nd, 1914.

88. The *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July has the following:—

Extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office. Lord Hardinge has earned the gratitude of the Indians by the way in which he has administered the country. But that does not imply that an extension of His Excellency's term of office will bring in the millennium. Those who are frantic for this extension and those who are furiously against it are equally mistaken. The *Statesman* is of the latter class because the community it belongs to has not much love for Lord Hardinge. But there is no justification for insinuating that the movement in favour of extension of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty originated with Sir Ali Imam. Personally, we should think that if His Excellency can repeal the Press Act and other repressive laws, the Indian public will gladly wish him to stay here for another two years or even for ever.

BARISAL HITAIISHI,
June 14, 1914.

89. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 29th June considers the agitation to secure an extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office in India as thoroughly mischievous.

However sympathetic Lord Hardinge may be towards the Indians, the writer is not prepared to say that he is the best of all the Viceroys India has known. Hence there is no justification for the novel agitation for securing an extension of his term of office. Moreover, it cannot be believed that the English race has become so degenerated that it will be difficult to get another Viceroy of equal ability and talent. As for the Indians, it is not of much consequence to them who becomes their Viceroy. For, whoever may be Viceroy, the policy of British administration in India will remain unchanged.

TIPPERAH GUIDE,
June 30th, 1914.

90. The *Tipperah Guide* [Comilla] of the 30th June heartily supports Raja Sir Harnam Singh's proposal for an appeal to the higher authorities for extending the term of

Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and remarks that the Raja has expressed the view of all India in the matter.

NOAKHALI SAMMILANI,
June 29th, 1914.

91. The *Noakhali Sammilani* [Noakhali] of the 29th June approves of the proposal to extend the term of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and cites the precedent of Lord

Curzon's case.

SANJIVANI,
July 2nd, 1914.

92. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 2nd July, after stating how the *Englishman* and *Statesman* newspapers are violently agitating against the proposal to extend Lord

Hardinge's term of office, says that the *Times* of London also, whose voice is never raised in favour of Indian interest, is opposed to the proposed extension. All this proves that Lord Hardinge is after something which, if carried out, will be beneficial to Indians and injurious to Anglo-Indian interests. In the meantime news has come that Lord Kitchener will most probably succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India. It is not to the interest of India to have a military Viceroy, because his natural bias will be towards perfecting the Indian army and thus spending crores of money for the purpose. Lord Hardinge has annulled the partition of Bengal. Hence naturally all Bengalis desire to see his stay in India prolonged. Moreover, it is believed that if Lord Hardinge can stay here for a sufficiently long time he will be able to secure for Indians equal rights with other British subjects throughout the British dominions.

PABNA HITAIISHI,
July 1st, 1914.

93. The *Pabna Hitaishi* [Pabna] of the 1st July approves of the proposal to move the Secretary of State for India for extending the tenure of Lord Hardinge's Vice-

royalty.

94. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 4th July will be glad to see Lord Hardinge's term of office extended and says that the argument of the *Times* against such an extension is thoroughly worthless. The Anglo-Indian Press in Calcutta is opposed to it, because Lord Hardinge has caused the transfer of the Capital to Delhi.

BANGAVASI,
July 4th, 1914.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th July 1914.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 11th July 1914.

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 16th June 1914.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Patrika" Bazar	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee"	Ditto	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, age 68, Brahmin	4,500
4	"Calcutta Spectator"	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, age 40, Brahmin	500
5	"Calcutta University Magazine."	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha	300
6	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, age 37, Kayastha	1,000
7	"Culture"	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, age 46, Hindu Baidya	500
8	"Darjeeling Mail"	Darjeeling	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
9	"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."	Calcutta	Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 53	600
10	"East"	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 61, Brahmo	300
11	"Habul Matin" (English edition.)	Calcutta	Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, age 61, Muhammadan.	1,000
12	"Health and Happiness"	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, age 45, Kayastha	4,500
13	"Herald"	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu, Baidya	2,000
14	"Hindu Patriot"	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, age 46, Kayastha	1,000
15	"Hindu Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu, Teli, age 49	700
16	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, age 60, Kayastha	400
17	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhusan Mukharji, age 56, Brahmin.	2,000
18	"Indian Express"	Ditto	Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, age 50, Hindu Kayastha	250
19	"Indian Messenger"	Ditto	Weekly	Pratab Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 61	650
20	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,300
21	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30	800
22	"Indian Royal Chronicle"	Ditto	Monthly	Shamlal De, age 46, Hindu Subrabanik.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
23	"Industry"	Ditto	Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, age 35, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000
24	"Modern Review"	Ditto	Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
25	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Weekly	M. Bahaman, Muhammadan, age 33	1,600
26	"National Magazine"	Ditto	Monthly	Kali Prasanna De, age 66, Hindu Kayastha.	500
27	"Pilgrim"	Ditto	Do.	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
28	"Regeneration"	Ditto	Do.	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35	300
29	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63	350
30	"Review"	Ditto	Monthly	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, age 32, Brahmin.	1,000
31	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Weekly	Satyendra Kumar Basu, age 36, Brahmin	1,300
32	"Unity and the Minister"	Ditto	Do.	M. N. Basu, Brahmo	400 to 500
33	"World and the New Dispensation."	Ditto	Do.	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60	400
34	"World's Messenger"	Ditto	Monthly	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
35	"World's Recorder"	Ditto	Do.	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48	2,700

LIST OF UNRECORDED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED
AND TREAT WITH BY THE INDIAN INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

[As of October 1, 1911]

No.	Name of publication	Place published	Language	Frequency	Remarks
1	"The Indian"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
2	"The Indian Review"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
3	"The Indian Spectator"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
4	"The Indian Mirror"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
5	"The Indian Observer"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
6	"The Indian Herald"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
7	"The Indian Echo"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
8	"The Indian Voice"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
9	"The Indian Standard"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
10	"The Indian Pioneer"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
11	"The Indian Progress"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
12	"The Indian Advance"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
13	"The Indian Development"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
14	"The Indian Improvement"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
15	"The Indian Enrichment"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
16	"The Indian Elevation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
17	"The Indian Exaltation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
18	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
19	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
20	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
21	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
22	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
23	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
24	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
25	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
26	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
27	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
28	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
29	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
30	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
31	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
32	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
33	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
34	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
35	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
36	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
37	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
38	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
39	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
40	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
41	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
42	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
43	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
44	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
45	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
46	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
47	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
48	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
49	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	
50	"The Indian Exultation"	Calcutta	English	Weekly	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

415. The *Bengalee* observes that the citizens of Johannesburg gave a farewell banquet to Lord Gladstone on the eve of his departure. Lord Gladstone took this opportunity to testify to the sense of Imperial obligation of the Union Parliament which enabled them, according to His Lordship, to come to a satisfactory solution of the British Indian question. This Imperial sentiment which has received such a glowing testimony from Lord Gladstone was conspicuous by its absence till it was whipped into being by the movement of passive resistance backed by the support of Lord Hardinge's government. Had the Imperial sentiment been there the trouble over the question of Indian immigration could have hardly arisen and assumed such proportions. Even now one is not sure whether the hatchet has been permanently buried in view of the attitude of the Natal Africanders.

Lord Gladstone on South African Imperialism.

BENGALURU,
5th July 1914.

416. It will be seen from the latest telegrams, writes the *Bengalee*, that the Canadian Court has held that the Dominion authorities have every right to exclude from their territories British subjects and even those from the United Kingdom. That may be the law of Canada; and possibly it has been rightly interpreted by the court. But the question is not one of law but of high State policy. If the Canadian Government have the right to exclude Indians and if they choose to exercise that right, the Indian Government must also in defence of India's interests exclude Canadians from Indian territory. This is the clear verdict of public opinion and of retributive justice and Indians have a right to claim that it should be given effect to.

Indians in Canada.

BENGALURU,
8th July 1914.

417. The *Bengalee* observes that the decision of the Court of Appeal dismissing the *Habeas Corpus* appeal in the *Komagata Maru* case marks the end of one stage of the struggle in Canada. Even if there is an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council it will be scarcely possible for the passengers of the chartered vessel to stay where they are till the decision of the appeal. The Victoria Court of Appeal protested too much when it held that under the British North America Act, Canada had power to exclude any British subject even from the United Kingdom. This is all very well in theory, but is there any likelihood of an Englishman being refused entrance into Canada? The Canadians are the offspring of English and French parents, and no Canadian would dream of refusing to let an Englishman land in Canada. The law that has been quoted is not based on equity but the primitive principle that might is right. If Indians, who are fellow-subjects of Canadians, have no right to enter Canada, by what right did the forefathers of the present settlers enter that country? The right of invasion and of conquest cannot be challenged in any court of law, but it is not always by the right of superior force that a foreign country is annexed. If the principle of the Canadian law were observed, the Canadians themselves would have no business to be where they are. The land belongs to the Red Indians, the children of the soil. They were dispossessed and driven out of the land, and thanks to European civilisation and its "fire water" they have become nearly extinct. The rifle was the law that admitted Europeans to America and it is the rifle again that keeps undesirables out of Canada. The law is merely a make-believe; behind the law is brute force, naked and undisguised, and determined to keep all comers out of its preserve. Go where you will, in South Africa, in Australia, in America, it is the same everywhere. The Negroes and the Zulus have not become extinct, for they are a tough race and have a vitality which is making itself felt wherever the Negro race is to be found; but the condition of the black people in South Africa is very little removed from serfdom. In Australia the fine Maori tribes resisted the English colonists and more than once defeated picked English troops in engagements in front of their fortified "pas." Where are the Maoris now? They are also practically extinct. Who is responsible for the disappearance of these races? If they were savages they should have been reclaimed and civilised. Instead, they were plied with bullets and brandy till they disappeared. This was

The right of might.

BENGALURU,
10th July 1914.

done by the original colonists and their descendants uphold their principles though in a different form. The real feeling behind this unconstitutional exclusion of Indians from all British Colonies is the fear of competition and so far it is a compliment to the journal's countrymen. But what about the colonists themselves? Have they the same capacity and the same qualifications as the Englishman at home? No English law excludes any comer from England, the home of all refugees. If a steamer containing five hundred Indians were chartered for an English port no one would resist the landing of the Indians or their staying on in the country. The liberal-minded Englishman at home should feel ashamed to acknowledge the English colonist as his kin. Colonists are everywhere degenerating and lapsing into the ways of the aboriginal inhabitants. Even if it is denied that God's earth is open to all His creatures, how can it be contended that all parts of the British Empire are not open to British subjects? If Canadians are not allowed to enter India it would serve them right, but what we really want is the open door everywhere and the closed door nowhere. The selfish and dog-in-the-manger policy of the colonies will ultimately react on the colonists themselves and lower their position in the Empire.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th July 1914.

418. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thinks with due deference to their Lordships Justices Sharfuddin and Teunon, that the cause of justice might very well have been vindicated if they had reduced the sentence passed on the appellant, Baman Ch. Chakrabartti. This unfortunate man, it will be remembered, was one of the accused in the abortive Faridpur conspiracy case. After his discharge with the other accused in the case, he was again charged with intimidating one of the prosecution witnesses. As a result of this prosecution, Mr. G. S. Datta, the Joint-Magistrate of Faridpur, sentenced him to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and further directed him, under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to execute a bond for Rs. 200 to be of good behaviour after the expiry of the above sentence. Against this sentence Baman Chander had preferred an appeal which their Lordships have just rejected. No one will deny that the appellant, in acting in the way he did, committed an indictable offence. But it is also evident that the words used by the accused were in the nature of a hollow threat, the result of temporary chagrin and bitterness rather than a firm determination to carry out the threat. A much less severe sentence would have adequately satisfied the requirements of the law, especially when the appellant had already been in jail for several months. Their Lordships refer to the murders of some police officers and approvers by some anarchists. But in this case the man intimidated was neither a police officer nor an approver. Nor was there, the journal believes, anything on the record to show that the accused was an anarchist, so that there was no reason to think that he regarded the former with the malice of his expressions. Moreover, both the circumstance of the commission of the political murders referred to, as well as the statement of Counsel that the Faridpur case collapsed for want of evidence, are things extraneous to the present case and should not have been allowed to influence the decision on this case which should have been decided on its own merits. As it is, the rather drastic nature of the sentence may make it appear that this decision is the result of vindictiveness at the failure of the Faridpur prosecution.

(d)—Education.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th July 1914.

419. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that the fate of the Sibpur Engineering College has been trembling in the balance for a long time. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary eagerness that the people of West Bengal turned to the

speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Sibpur Engineering College the other day. His Excellency admitted the great importance of the Institution to the future of Bengal, and incidentally paid a graceful compliment to her people, for which they must feel deeply grateful. But it is exactly at the most vital point that he disappointed his hearers quite as much as the people whom he so very kindly complimented the moment before.

(h)—General.

420. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* announces that the report for the official year 1913-14 of the Calcutta Improvement Trust has just been published. The first thing that strikes one is the number of changes that took place in this brief space of twelve months. These frequent changes, it is needless to say, are not only calculated to retard the smooth flow of the important and complicated work the Trust have in hand, but are fraught with a lot of inconvenience to the section of the public affected by their operations. The Trust can congratulate themselves on their income for the year under review, this being considerably in excess of the anticipated amounts under the two most important heads. Of the several improvement schemes, those numbered I—IV, called respectively the Surtibagan scheme, the Shambazar Bridge Road scheme, the Wards' Institution Lane scheme, and the Russa Road scheme, have been taken in hand. There seems to have been tangible work done on schemes Nos. II and IV, while, of the other two, the only progress recorded is an acquisition of 5.76 acres and commencement of demolition in Surtibagan and an acquisition of .05 acres of land in Wards' Institution Lane. The Trust have also candidly acknowledged a regrettable mistake on their part in the services of notices under section 45 which rightly elicited the protest of several rate-payers of Bhowanipur. All this is enough to convince all those irresponsible critics who construed the agitation at Bhowanipur into an attempt to put spokes in the wheels of the Improvement Trust that the Bhowanipur public raised their protests from no perversity or lack of public spirit. It is interesting to learn, however, that "although the inhabitants of Bhowanipur have co-operated with the Trust in this practical manner, they have not hesitated to question the power claimed by the Trust to acquire land for recoupment purposes, i.e., land which it is proposed to sell at an enhanced price after it has been improved by the operations of the Trust."

421. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* remarks that the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1912 discloses some interesting facts relating to the health of the European and Indian troops serving in this country. The average strength of European soldiers during 1912 was 71,001 officers and men. Their admissions to hospitals numbered 54.79 per thousand; the constantly sick in hospitals were 28.86, the deaths 4.62, and the invalids sent Home 6.68 in ratio per thousand. As regards the Indian army, the average strength of the troops in 1912 was 132,232. From this force the admissions to hospitals were at the rate of 54.75 per thousand. The number constantly sick was 20.1 and the death-rate, 4.42 per thousand. One will see that in the matter of health the Indian troops fared better than the European in every respect. In the number of admissions to hospitals the rate was higher in the case of European soldiers; similarly the number of the constantly sick and the invalids in the European army exceeded those in the Indian. What is still more remarkable is that the death-rate among European troops was also higher than the death-rate among the Indian troops. And all this happened though the British soldier in this country is treated like a prince and the Indian sepoy like a coolie. Here is another remarkable fact: while the admission rate in respect to venereal diseases among the European troops in 1912 was 55.5 per thousand, it was only 14.4 or about a quarter of that, among the Indian sepoys. This being the situation, why should not the number of European troops be largely reduced both in their own interests and those of India who has to maintain them at such heavy cost? Competent military authorities are of opinion that

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the present European army in India can safely be halved; this was proved conclusively during the Boer war and the Chinese imbroglio, when some thirty thousand European troops served abroad for many months, and yet the internal or the external peace of the country was not disturbed in the slightest degree, though the attitude of Russia at the time was most threatening.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HERALD,
13th July 1914.

422. The *Herald* congratulates the Government on its decision to hold

The Council meeting at Dacca.

the next meeting of the Legislative Council at Dacca, and is thankful to His Excellency Lord Carmichael and his colleagues for recognising the claims, for a larger share of their attention and that of the Legislative Council, of Dacca in particular, and East Bengal in general. There are numerous weighty reasons in favour of the present decision. When the meeting is actually held, we have no doubt the Government will be convinced all the more of the supreme importance of these grounds.

BENGALER,
4th July 1914.

423. The *Bengaler* remarks that the settlement with Bengal will expire on the 31st March next; and the Local Govern-

The Provincial settlements in the Bengal Council.

ment must soon submit the terms of the new settlement for the consideration of the Government of India. The provincial settlement which must soon be concluded will determine the financial position of this province for some years to come. No question of greater importance could therefore engage the attention of the Bengal Legislative Council than that which was raised by the resolution moved for the appointment of a Committee of the Council to advise the Government as to the proposals that should be submitted to the Government of India. The paper expresses its surprise that such a motion as that of co-operation between the Government and the representatives of the people should have been resisted by the Government. Public opinion will endorse the words with which Babu Surendra Nath Banarji concluded his speech in moving his resolution. "The rejection of the resolution," said he, "will create a painful impression in the public mind and lend colour to the belief which is entertained in some quarters that we move resolutions here only to meet with a courteous but firm negative." That impression is now irresistible. The Government would have lost nothing by the appointment of the proposed Committee. On the contrary the probabilities are—there being absolute identity of interests—that the Committee and Government would have been unanimous, or that at any rate the Committee would have been in agreement with the majority of the recommendations of the Local Government. In that case, with what weight of added authority would those proposals have gone up before the Government of India? They would not only have been the recommendations of the Local Government, but of the Local Government backed by the authority of the Council representing the voice of public opinion. It would have been most embarrassing for the Government of India to have refused their assent to such proposals. It was the clear interest of the Government of Bengal and to its advantage to have fortified itself with the advice and support of such a Committee. Why did it then resist and act in entire conflict with the plainest dictates of its interests? The only natural inference is that the Local Government opposed the motion under pressure from the Government of India.

BENGALER,
9th July 1914.

424. The *Bengaler* remarks that the India Council Bill, according to

The India Council Bill rejected.

Reuter, has been rejected in the House of Lords by 96 votes to 38. Educated India will regret the rejection of the Bill. Lord Amphill was pleased to tell the House that Indian opinion would not be disappointed if it were not passed. This was an absolute misrepresentation of Indian opinion, for which, indeed, there was no justification. The Congress delegates were in England. They had issued a manifesto in which they had clearly set forth their own views and those of their countrymen; and one is surprised that despite this clear expression of opinion, Lord Amphill should have gone out of his way to mislead the House of Lords. But even as it is, the Bill is a distinct improvement upon the present

constitution of the India Council. The journal would have been glad if the Bill were liberalized in its subsequent stages, for instance, the portfolio system had been dropped and the elective principle had been unreservedly adopted, but was nevertheless prepared to accept the Bill as something of an improvement, in the confidence that it was bound to be further amended with time and experience. Lord Ampthill said that if the Bill had passed into law, it would have inaugurated an era of departmental tyranny. This was clearly a reference to the portfolio system which Lord Ampthill and his friends in the House of Lords might have rejected, while accepting or modifying the other parts of the Bill. One cannot help thinking that Indian opinion has been flouted by the rejection of the Bill, and the moral effect of it must be pernicious from all points of view. Lord Morley truly observed, in the course of the debate, that after expectations had been roused it would be something like disaster and a great blunder to reject the Bill. Lord Crewe endorsed the opinion.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

425. The *Bengalee* observes that an interesting discussion took place at a meeting of the East India Association in London on the occasion of the reading of a paper by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe on the Press Act in India. Mr. Ratcliffe is well known in Bengal as the Editor of the *Statesman* who nobly kept up its old traditions and severed his connection with the paper when politics other than those of Mr. Robert Knight came to be in the ascendant at Chowringhee. Mr. Ratcliffe's paper was an eloquent vindication of the liberty of the press in India. Speaking for himself, he observed that "it was not possible to get any kind of loyalty worth the name unless trust was reposed in the leading members of the Indian race to express their opinions freely on the platform and in writing. In continuing the Press Act a great blunder was being committed, and its effects would be visible in the near future in the most regrettable manner." It is against the continuance of this blunder that the Indian Press has raised an earnest voice of protest; but so far without avail. The discussion that followed on the reading of the paper showed the practical unanimity that prevails even in well-informed Anglo-Indian circles in England as to the necessity of substantially modifying, if not altogether repealing the Press Act. The Ven'ble Sir George Birdwood said that he was opposed to all restrictions upon the press. The only dissentient vote raised at the discussion was that by Mr. Woolcott, formerly of the *Statesman*. With an amazing perversion of the truth, he observed that "matter had appeared in print in India far worse than anything that had appeared on the subject of Ulster." Everybody in India knows that this is a bit of romance. It is curious that while Mr. Ratcliffe strongly urged the repeal of the Press Act, another editor of the same paper of a later date, opposed this view. The fact is significant of the transformation which has taken place in the policy of the *Statesman*. It is now the organ of the bureaucracy; formerly it upheld popular rights and ventilated popular grievances; and its early influence was largely due to its leaning on the popular side. A change of climate does good to the physical system. The *Statesman* probably finds that a change of policy is sometimes beneficial to a newspaper.

BENGALURU.
7th July 1914.

426. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that if there is one quality more than another which has contributed to the national greatness of the British people, it is their magnanimity in politics. And the death of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has once more brought into prominence this notable quality of the Englishmen. What with his veering politics, the part he played during the Boer war and in sundry other respects, he and his methods were heartily detested and condemned in no measured terms by the Liberals of England. And yet, now that he is dead, Liberals and Conservatives are vying with one another in paying the most gushing tributes to his undoubted energies and abilities. The same thing was witnessed when, on the death of Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone bestowed in the House of Commons a posthumous eulogy on his erstwhile antagonist which has become almost historic. On the death of Mr. Gladstone also, the Conservatives, headed by Lord Salisbury, similarly

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honoured alike his dead body and his memory. It requires not a little discipline of the mind and generosity of the heart thus to be able to sink all the differences and bitterness of a life-time, to let all the bad and unpleasant things associated with the deceased be interred with his bones, and to talk and dilate on nothing but the good and noble aspects of his life.

BENGALUR,
8th July 1914.

427. The *Bengalee* remarks that the World's Hindusthan Student Federation may be regarded as a sort of forearm against that race-prejudice which is now so painfully in evidence in Europe and which threatens to materially interfere with the educational facilities of Indian students in the near future. The proposed international federation promises to be a very useful and influential corporation by co-ordinating the isolated activities of the existing students' organizations in the different centres of education in Europe and America. The present is an age of co-operation and organization. And it is a significant sign of the times that the student community outside India is fully alive to the necessity of co-ordinating their efforts with a view to offer an effective resistance to the threatened invasion of their interests. Indian students are now scattered all over the world in their earnest quest for knowledge. And it is high time that they formed themselves into a well-organized body. The Hindusthan Association in America, which has already rendered a good account of itself, is the prome mover of this world-wide federation. And when it is remembered that this Association has been blessed with the support of distinguished Americans and Indians, it is not idle to hope that its efforts to extend the sphere of its usefulness will be attended with an assured measure of success. The Association deserves the enthusiastic backing of the whole Indian community.

BENGALUR,
9th July 1914.

428. The *Bengalee* in commenting on an article in the *Times* on the Asiatic problem, observes that the problem now looms largely on public view. Asia is becoming self-conscious and a trifle self-assertive. Europe has overspread the world. Asia, too, wants to have some small share of the good things of the world. European jealousy has been roused, and the Colonies want to bar their doors against what is described as the Asiatic invasion; and there are influential organs in the press which support the Colonies in their determination. The journal regrets to say that the *Times* belongs to this class of publicists. The exclusion of Hindus (and Muhammadans are included in the category) is not only the creed of the Canadian Government, but it is the accepted cult of the self-governing Colonies. Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said on a recent occasion that "he hoped next session to pass legislation prohibiting the entrance of Hindus into New Zealand." Thus Hindus are to be denied entrance into all the self-governing possessions of the Crown. But the Colonials may come here in any number they please, hold offices under the Government and exploit the country at their pleasure; and Indians are to look on as unconcerned spectators exercising the traditional self-restraint of the East. It may extort the applause of the *Times* and those who are of its way of thinking, but it will excite the contempt of all right thinking men. Indians cannot, indeed, acquiesce in a condition of things, so galling to their self-respect. They must appeal to the Government to vindicate their self-respect and to uphold the equality of their political status. "The day of a final settlement," says the *Times*, "of the Asiatic difficulty as it touches the Dominions is not yet." "Till it comes, the oversea people must not be allowed to doubt that they are secure in their own homes." Let Indians, as well, have the same security and claim it as a matter of constitutional right and of indefeasible justice. Let Indians exclude the Colonials from Indian territory as they would exclude them from theirs. It is also the natural solution of the problem.

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11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,
The 11th July 1914.